

## Prices and Prospects.

### Definite Decline Takes Place in Price Furnace Coke, Bringing it to \$3

Region Operators Win Back  
Some Business Formerly  
Going to By-Product.

#### BUYERS SEEK LOW PRICES

Few Furnaces Remain in Blast;  
Foundry Demand Quiet; Prices  
Show an Easy Tone; Consumers  
More Discriminating; No Coal Gain.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURGH, July 2.—Furnace  
coke has had a definite decline in the  
past week, from being unsteady at  
\$3.25 as an asking price to flat price  
of \$3.00, marked by important sales.  
Two lots of July coke, aggregating  
15,000 tons, went at the \$3.00 price,  
leaving no room for question but that  
this is the actual market.

It cannot be said that the market  
declined all of 25 cents in the week,  
for the \$3.25 quotation has been large-  
ly a nominal asking one. Various  
very small lots had gone at \$3.00 or  
close to that figure, but the sales were  
chiefly to small consumers outside  
the iron industry, most of whom did  
not care whether they were furnished  
standard furnace coke or not.

The two most important transac-  
tions of the week were the sales for  
delivery over July referred to above,  
5,000 tons for Jisco furnace, Jackson,  
Ohio, of the Jackson Iron & Steel  
Company, and 9,000 tons for Adrian  
Furnace, Dubois, Pa., of the Adrian  
Furnace Company.

In these transactions the Connellsville  
coke trade may be said to have  
had a "come back," as the two fur-  
naces involved had been taking fair-  
mont by-product coke for a short  
time, having previously lost the busi-  
ness.

There has been only a moderate  
volume of business in spot and  
prompt furnace coke. As a matter of  
fact nearly all the furnaces that use  
Connellsville coke are now out of  
blast and it does not require much  
market activity either to cover the re-  
quirements or to spill the small  
amount of merchant coke being pro-  
duced.

When buyers do get into the market  
they are keen to get the lowest pos-  
sible price. They talk a great deal  
about a nickel or a dime, and fine dis-  
tinctions are drawn in the matter of  
quality. With standard furnace coke  
so low, producers are disinclined to  
make much of a discount on medium  
subbit coke or heating coke and it is  
doubtful whether any heating coke of  
good grade could be bought as low as  
\$2.75.

Foundry coke is still more quiet as  
to demand, and shows an easier tone  
as to price, but it is not definitely  
quotable at lower than the range given  
in The Courier reports in the past six  
weeks, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Most of the foundries are operating  
at rather low rates and their re-  
quirements are in proportion. In addi-  
tion, they have been particularly  
reserved about buying at this mid-  
year time, and altogether the foundry  
coke turnover in the past week has  
been very light.

The ordinary going price for good  
quality standard foundry coke for  
spot shipment is \$4.50. Several brands  
are held at higher figures, even above  
\$5.00, but there are practically no  
sales at above \$5.00, and there are  
few even at that figure. Various de-  
scriptions of 72-hour coke are offered  
at below \$4.50 but it is a question  
whether any of them would grade as  
standard foundry coke. Such cokes  
do not sell readily as foundries have  
become more discriminating of late,  
and go in for quality, especially when  
quality costs so little extra.

At least two producers of high grade  
foundry coke have a contract quota-  
tion of \$5.00. One of these pro-  
ducers will sell only for the third  
quarter, but if a good customer in-  
sists will sell for the half year. The  
total amount of contract business  
done thus far is small. The market is  
quotable as follows:

Average prices of spot coke month  
by month since the first of the year  
have been as follows:

January ..... \$4.50  
February ..... 4.75  
March ..... 4.75  
April ..... 4.75  
May ..... 4.75  
June ..... 4.75

The Pittsburgh district coal market  
has shown no improvement in the  
past week, nor has it lost any more  
ground. At least one large operator  
had slightly larger shipments in  
June than in May, but the increase  
was almost negligible. In general the  
district has been operating at nearly  
or quite 20 per cent of capacity since  
April 1, with very little change from  
month to month. Regular steam in-  
tern coal is quotable in the open mar-  
ket at \$1.75 to \$2.00 and at such  
prices there is very little sale for it,  
on account of the much lower prices  
available in connection with excess

#### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from  
the Connellsville district, which  
includes what is officially known  
as the Connellsville region  
(sometimes called the basin dis-  
trict) and the Lower Connellsville  
district (often called the  
Allegheny and sometimes the  
Allegheny district) to principal  
points for shipment, are as fol-  
lows, per ton of 2,000 pounds,  
effective July 1, 1924:

| Destination              | Rate   |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Baltimore                | \$1.21 |
| Buffalo                  | 1.24   |
| Canton                   | 1.25   |
| Chicago                  | 1.18   |
| Cleveland                | 1.27   |
| Columbus                 | 1.27   |
| Detroit                  | 1.25   |
| E. St. Louis             | 1.24   |
| Erie                     | 1.27   |
| Harrisburg               | 1.29   |
| Joliet                   | 1.18   |
| Louisville               | 1.14   |
| Milwaukee                | 1.24   |
| New York                 | 1.29   |
| Philadelphia             | 1.22   |
| Pittsburgh               | 1.21   |
| Port Henry, N. Y.        | 1.25   |
| Port Maitland, Ont.      | 1.28   |
| Rochester                | 1.28   |
| St. Paul                 | 1.24   |
| Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.) | 1.29   |
| Richmond, Va. (N. & W.)  | 1.29   |
| St. Louis                | 1.24   |
| Toledo, O.               | 1.28   |
| Wheeling                 | 1.27   |
| Valley Forge             | 1.27   |

For Export:

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessel) | \$1.07 |
| Baltimore (P. O. B. vessel)    | 1.07   |
| From Lake Erie district:       |        |
| Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessel) | 1.07   |
| Baltimore (P. O. B. vessel)    | 1.07   |

In the United areas where the Pitts-  
burgh district has important freight  
advantages.

The pig iron market, which had a  
burst of activity, a decidedly mild  
one, in the first three weeks of June,  
has relapsed into the dullness to  
which it must have become pretty  
well accustomed between the buying  
movement that ended in January and  
the one that distinguished June.

Mostly averages of prices since the  
first of the year have been as fol-  
lows, at Valley furnaces:

| Month    | High    | Low     | Price   |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| January  | \$23.00 | \$21.12 | \$22.12 |
| February | 23.75   | 22.42   | 23.30   |
| March    | 23.25   | 22.50   | 22.80   |
| April    | 22.50   | 21.50   | 22.00   |
| May      | 22.25   | 20.75   | 21.50   |
| June     | 21.50   | 19.45   | 19.72   |

#### Activity of Blast Furnaces Is a True Business Barometer

What is termed "the most simple  
and reliable single indicator we have  
of conditions in industry and busi-  
ness," has been devised by Colonel  
L. P. Ayers, vice president and  
statistical expert of the Cleveland  
Trust Company.

His claim is that the rate of activity  
at the blast furnace shows the almost  
exact status of business. His re-  
searches show that over a 33-year  
period the average or normal level is  
65 per cent of the total available  
stocks actually operating at once.

During the peak of activities the per-  
centage has been as high as 80 to 85  
per cent, while in times of depression  
the percentage has dropped to 35 per  
cent and during the unprecedented de-  
cline of 1921 it was as low as 15 per  
cent.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

### Statistical Summary.

| PRODUCTION          | WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1924. |       |        | WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1924. |        |       |        |        |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| DISTRICT            | Ovens                      | In    | Out    | Tons                       | Ovens  | In    | Out    | Tons   |
| Connellsville       | 18,217                     | 5,793 | 14,514 | 28,570                     | 18,217 | 4,888 | 13,229 | 28,760 |
| Lower Connellsville | 16,318                     | 2,738 | 13,585 | 34,940                     | 16,318 | 2,777 | 13,591 | 35,540 |
| Totals              | 34,535                     | 8,531 | 28,099 | 63,510                     | 34,535 | 7,665 | 27,170 | 74,300 |
| FURNACE OVENS       |                            |       |        |                            |        |       |        |        |
| Connellsville       | 14,036                     | 3,086 | 11,850 | 18,000                     | 14,036 | 3,471 | 11,465 | 20,200 |
| Lower Connellsville | 6,352                      | 400   | 5,952  | 6,900                      | 6,352  | 400   | 5,952  | 6,000  |
| Totals              | 21,288                     | 3,486 | 17,802 | 24,900                     | 21,288 | 3,871 | 17,417 | 26,200 |
| MERCHANT OVENS      |                            |       |        |                            |        |       |        |        |
| Connellsville       | 3,281                      | 617   | 2,664  | 7,970                      | 3,281  | 817   | 2,464  | 8,500  |
| Lower Connellsville | 9,966                      | 2,533 | 7,433  | 28,910                     | 9,966  | 2,377 | 7,389  | 29,540 |
| Totals              | 13,247                     | 3,150 | 10,097 | 36,880                     | 13,247 | 3,194 | 10,053 | 39,100 |

### BELIEF HELD THAT THE COAL TRADE IS ON UPWARD TREND

In Pittsburgh District Where  
Several Encouraging Signs  
Are Observable.

#### GAIN IS EXPECTED SOON

Recognition of better operations and  
the belief that the coal trade has  
started to move upward insofar as  
production is concerned, is the chief  
development of the Pittsburgh coal  
trade, says a correspondent of  
Saward's Journal. There are many  
more optimists in the trade here today  
than there were a month ago, as is  
evidenced in the fact that mines are  
opening up here and there and the  
tendency is for them to continue do-  
ing so. It is of course impossible to  
learn the reopening of every plant,  
but we have been carrying such no-  
tices of two and three every week  
for the past three weeks and the  
effect of this movement is already  
seen here.

The general belief is now that next  
month will see some better coal buy-  
ing and while none here is feeling  
so good about the matter that he will  
predict a sharp, yet a gradual increase  
in demand is looked for and that soon.

The last report on operations in  
this district showed that for the first  
part of June, operations on the rail-  
mines of the Pittsburgh district in-  
creased five per cent in one week.  
They are now approximately 27 per  
cent of full-time operations, probably  
the highest in two months. This is  
really an encouraging sign. The in-  
dustrial mines along the river failed  
to show any improvement and the  
combination rail and river mines gain-  
ed but 1.4 per cent, so that the im-  
provement in operations is solely for  
commercial purposes. Of the Pitts-  
burgh operations the "no market" sign  
accounts for 99.7 per cent of idle-  
ness.

The Westmoreland district was on  
the jump at the same time and oper-  
ations there leaped 10.8 per cent in  
the one week. This was due partly to  
railroad buying and partly to a better  
demand to northern and eastern  
points where this coal goes.

The situation finds the men in the  
industry getting back on their toes  
and starting out to look for business.  
The actual amount of new business  
being taken here continues small  
when compared with what might be  
down, but inquiry is coming in in  
greater numbers and while small, is  
considered substantial. A slight  
failing off is noted this week from the  
Buffalo and New England district, but  
other points in New York are showing  
less hesitancy as stock piles seem to  
be depleting rather rapidly in that  
section.

It cannot be stated that buying for  
the lakes is showing any change in  
this district. A moderate amount of  
buying for fuel is still going on as  
previously reported, but cargo move-  
ment is increasing but little. How-  
ever, reports received by shippers  
have declared that total dumpings at  
the lake ports are showing a tendency  
to increase and a market improve-  
ment has been made in the past week.  
For instance, the first 23 days of  
this month reached 40,381 cars, or  
2,014,050 tons. When this is compared  
with 67,773 cars for the same period  
last year, it is apparent that the rate  
of this is last year's movement in  
June is higher than during May.

When one considers the relation of  
coal to the operations of the industrial  
plants of the greater Pittsburgh belt,  
it cannot be said that there has been  
any improvement. The general con-  
sensus in steel circles is that the first  
week of July will mark the low point  
in operations and from then on an  
increase may be expected. In one  
quarter this is described as mere  
sentiment, and business is not built on  
sentiment. Yet the sales manager of  
one of the largest steel companies de-  
clares that the improvement is not far  
off and will not come in October or  
November as some pessimists opine.

Third Bethlehem Steel Banked.  
The Bethlehem Steel Corporation  
has banked the last of its three fur-  
naces at Connellsville.

### Movements Toward Combinations of Coal Operations.

Movements to bring about combina-  
tions or mergers of coal mining in-  
terests, with a view to simplifying the  
problems of management and sales  
and to reduce costs of operation, are  
in progress in several fields.

Tom Lewis, who was one of the  
early presidents of the United Mine  
Workers and who is now executive  
vice-president of the Smokeless Coal  
Operators' Association and the editor  
of a coal men's paper at Charleston,  
W. Va., is making overtures to a num-  
ber of Kentucky and West Virginia  
mine-owning companies by letter to  
propose a price at which they will dis-  
pose of their holdings to a contemplated  
corporation backed by more than  
\$100,000,000 of capital, the purpose  
being, according to Mr. Lewis, to pro-  
mote the stabilization of the bituminous  
coal industry.

In Indiana preliminary steps are  
reported as in progress to consolidate  
approximately one fourth of the coal  
mines in that state under a common  
management. The coal market has  
been stagnant for some time and the  
coal men say something must be done  
to relieve the situation.

### Average Cost of Railroad Coal in April Was \$3.19

A report of the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission shows that during  
the month of April the Great Lakes  
roads of the United States used  
7,665,478 tons of coal, costing \$24,434,  
966, or an average of \$3.19 per ton.  
In the eastern district the average  
was \$3.23; southern, \$2.84 and west-  
ern, \$3.31.

The range in prices was from \$1.17  
per ton paid by the Utah railroad to  
\$7.53 paid by the Atlantic & St. Law-  
rence railroad.

In the eastern district the Monon-  
gahela railroad had the lowest aver-  
age cost, \$1.89, on a consumption of  
46,456 tons. Of other railroads serving  
this section the Pennsylvania was the  
largest consumer. For the entire sys-  
tem 900,971 tons were used, costing  
\$2,837,343, or an average of \$3.16  
per ton. On the Baltimore & Ohio System  
297,833 tons were used, the total cost  
of which was \$931,006, or an average  
of \$3.14. The average was precisely  
the same on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie  
by which 20,210 tons were used at a  
cost of \$63,767. The Western Mary-  
land paid on average \$2.72 for the  
39,141 tons consumed during the  
month at an aggregate cost of \$106,  
501.

### Exports of Coke During Month April

During April 45,332 tons of coke  
were exported from the United States.  
The largest tonnage, 29,610, went to  
Canada. France was the next most  
liberal buyer, taking 7,335 tons.  
Chile next with 4,003 tons. Italy was  
third, 2,203 tons, followed by Mexico,  
1,288 tons, and Cuba, 238 tons.

### Lake Shipments 40 Per Cent Last Year

The movement of coal up the lakes  
was accelerated during the third week  
of June. The total quantity dumped  
into vessels at Lake Erie ports in the  
week ending June 22 was 700,096 tons,  
of which 713,896 tons was cargo coal  
and 46,201 tons was vessel fuel. This  
was an increase of 11 per cent over  
the preceding week.

### GOVERNMENT OWNED RAILROADS, FRANCE, CREATE BIG DEFICIT

Operating Expenses Exceeded  
Earnings 18 Per Cent  
In 1923.

#### LOST 145,000,000 FRANCES

"Statistics regarding the operating  
and financial results of the railways  
of France in 1923, which recently  
have become available, show that gov-  
ernment operation is producing in  
that country the results that it usually  
produces in all countries," says the  
Railway Age. "Senator Norris of  
Nebraska introduced a bill during the  
recent session of Congress providing  
that the government of the United  
States should acquire and operate cer-  
tain railroads in competition with the  
private railways that this country  
would still have. The situation that  
Senator Norris desires to create here  
already exists in France. There are  
seven large railways in France, six of  
which are owned and operated by  
private companies and one of which,  
the State Railway is owned and  
operated by the French government.

"In the year 1923 each of the six  
private systems made earnings ex-  
ceeding expenses, and their net op-  
erating income aggregated 732 million  
frances. On the other hand, the State  
Railway's operating expense was 113  
per cent of—or 13 per cent greater  
than—its total earnings, and its de-  
ficit, which the tax payers must pay,  
amounted to about 145 million francs.

The private railways continued to re-  
duce their operating expenses at they  
have been doing ever since the war,  
and, therefore, increased their net  
earnings. The State Railway hardly  
reduced its operating expenses at all,  
the ratio of its expenses to its earn-  
ings in 1922 having been 114 per cent  
and, in 1923, as already stated, 113 per  
cent.

"M. Georges Allix, in an article in  
the Paris 'Revue Politique et Par-  
lementaire' for May 10, draws the fol-  
lowing contrast between the Orleans  
Railway, which is privately operated,  
and the State System: 'In extent, in  
the resources of the regions they  
traverse, and in the nature of their  
traffic, the Orleans and the State Sys-  
tem are very similar; moreover they  
are operated with the same compe-  
tence by a personnel of equal capacity.  
But whereas the former (the Orleans)  
operates with a surplus of 113 mil-  
lion francs, an increase of 83 million  
over that of 1922, the latter operates  
at a loss which exceeded 152 million  
frances in 1922 and which will only be  
reduced by 8 or 10 millions for 1923.

Such a poor showing is only attrib-  
utable to the inherent defects of all  
state enterprises. It continues to give  
strong reasons to those who are call-  
ing for the reorganization of the sys-  
tem."

"It is evident the subject of govern-  
ment ownership is going to be pushed  
forward for discussion by radical  
politicians and labor leaders in this  
country in future months. Perhaps  
Senator Norris' bill for partial govern-  
ment ownership may be revived and  
pressed for consideration. If this  
should be the case, the American peo-  
ple will not have to rely entirely upon  
their own experience with government  
operation during the war as a basis  
for forming a conclusion. Govern-  
ment operation of railways has been  
tried for years, and is still being tried,  
in many countries. In almost every  
country the results have been sub-  
stantially similar to what they are in  
France. M. Allix offers the true ex-  
planation when he says: 'Such a poor  
showing is only attributable to the  
inherent defects of all state enter-  
prises.' The governments may put  
capable men in charge of the opera-  
tion of their railways, but the results  
are bad because even the ablest and  
strongest men cannot permanently  
defeat the political influences that are  
always brought to bear upon govern-  
ment business."

### Increase in Coal Exports.

Exports of bituminous coal from  
the United States during May amount-  
ing to 1,231,740 long tons show a de-  
cided increase as compared with the  
842,688 tons shipped in April and in  
fact, with the exception of exports  
during February, were the largest  
monthly exports during the present  
year.

## Production and Output.

### Heaviest Cut at Furnace Plants Since May 31 Brings Total to Lowest Point Yet

Merchant Operators Were  
Less Severe in Their  
Curtailement.

#### FIRST HALF 40% BEHIND

Same Period in 1922: Contrasted with  
Corresponding Week Year Ago Re-  
gional Tonnage Is 80 Per Cent Short;  
Further Decline in Present Week.

A cut of 13,000 tons by the furnace  
interests and 2,100 tons by the mer-  
chant interests, or a total of 15,100  
tons, brought coke production down  
to 61,310 tons last week, which is  
much the lowest level reached during  
the existing depression and 8,400 tons  
below that for the corresponding  
week in 1922 when the trade was not-  
ing through the last preceding period  
of extraordinary dullness. Last week's  
cut by the furnace operators was the  
severest since week of May 31, by  
merchants the heaviest since May 10.

While this comparison serves to  
show the extremity to which the trade  
has been forced by industrial condi-  
tions, it is not as striking as contrast  
with a year ago.

During the first half of 1923 pro-  
duction had reached 7,397,159 tons, or  
at a rate closely approaching 15,000,  
000 tons for the twelve months. To  
June 30 this year the production had  
aggregated only 4,408,820 tons, a fail-  
ing off of 2,988,339 tons, a fall-  
ing off of 2,988,339 tons, or 40 per  
cent from 1922. Unless this rate is  
materially increased during the sec-  
ond half the total will not exceed  
5,000,000 tons, below which the region  
has fallen but twice since 1898.

The effect of the change on the two  
producing interests stands out con-  
spicuously in the following tabula-  
tion:

|              | 1922.  | 1924.   |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Active Ovens | 74,770 | 114,404 |
| Merchant     | 5,554  | 58,676  |
| Furnace      | 14,584 | 55,728  |
| Output       | 24,840 | 39,228  |

### INGOT PRODUCTION DURING FIRST HALF WAS 19,500,000 TONS

Verifying the Law of Averages as Ap-  
plied for Several Years No  
Important Developments.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Ameri-  
can Metal Market and Daily Iron &  
Steel Review will review the steel  
and iron trade tomorrow as follows:  
The law of averages has worked  
out precisely in the matter of steel  
production in the half year just ended.  
There was a spectacular increase  
in mill operating rates in the first  
two months of the year, to a new  
record high in the rate of ingot pro-  
duction, and then a no less specu-  
lar decrease.

At one time in the half year ingots  
were being produced at two and one-  
half times the rate at another time,  
towards the close of June.

The half year's ingot production, as  
nearly as can be estimated, was 19-  
500,000 tons. With all the stirring if  
not startling news there has been  
about steel in the past six months,  
this was precisely the average in the  
average rate of production in the two  
preceding years, 1922 production be-  
ing 19,500,000 tons and 1923 produc-  
tion 19,500,000 tons, or 19,500,000  
tons per half-year. Production in the  
first half of last year was about 28-  
200,000 tons and in the second half  
about 20,100,000 tons.

At the present rate, ingot produc-  
tion in the second half of this year  
will be about 10,000,000 tons. By the  
law of averages it will be nearer  
double this amount. To accomplish  
the latter, an early upward reaction  
would be necessary. The individual  
may choose between the law of aver-  
ages and prognostications based on  
current trends, or the lack of them,  
and the present depressed sentiment  
in business circles.

Developments of the past week  
have been of no importance. Current  
buying has represented about 25 per  
cent of steel producing capacity,  
while back-log business in rails and  
freight car material, good for several  
months' work, represents fully 10  
per cent of capacity, pointing to 35 per  
cent as the minimum or turning point  
for steel mill operations.

the region by 18,464. Tonnage has  
been proportionately affected, the  
merchant decline having been 77,510  
tons, or 67.5 per cent; furnace, 164-  
300 tons, or 87 per cent; the total,  
242,810 tons, or 82 per cent.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company  
continues to employ the three well-  
known and effective restrictions on  
output: Blowing out, banking and  
abbreviating the running time sched-  
ule. During last week this interest  
blew out 155 ovens and banked 620  
for the entire week. At the 12 active  
plants one ran one day, two ran two  
days, four ran four days, one ran five  
days and four made full time.

The merchants, as usual, maintain-  
ed a better schedule, only four being  
out to four days, 10 to five, the re-  
mainder making six.

Production, both merchant and fur-  
nace, will likely be still further re-  
duced this week. The strike at the  
Staley plants will prevent full time  
by the leading operator and the ob-  
servance of Independence Day will  
cut one day from all operations.

The estimated production of coke  
during the week ended Saturday,  
June 28 was 61,310 tons, divided be-  
tween the two districts as follows:  
Connellsville, 25,370, a decrease of  
11,890 tons; Lower Connellsville, 35-  
940, a decrease of 600 tons, or a total  
decrease of 12,490 tons, as compared  
with

## COAL MEN URGED TO BROADEN THEIR FIELD OF ACTIVITY

Better to Do That Than to  
Supply Cheap Coal to  
Those Who Do.

### ARE MANY OPPORTUNITIES

In all classifications of industry coal is still listed only among the mines and quarries. That is, it has no other line of activity that is recognized. In essence, coal is merely a quarrying industry. Thus its major and almost its sole activities are confined to extracting a natural resource from its place in the ground. This is primitive; in a very large sense, it is extremely crude.

Essentially it is subject to definite limitations upon possible profits because the people will pay and can afford to pay but little for the crude work necessary to extract a rough material from the ground. Coal mining, therefore, so long as it remains a mere quarrying industry, must have a profit limitation fixed by what is proved possible by the quarriers of stone, of sand, and of gravel.

However, the quarrying of coal is but the beginning of many possible developments in the coal industry, declares the Mining Congress Journal. There is the possibility of expanding into the chemical industry. The chemists have already proved that coal contains at least 1,500 separate products, each one of which can be extracted in a mechanical way and sold commercially. The Germans have built a great industry on only 15 per cent of tar which is obtained from coal. America, having a larger volume of coal of a better quality, can do everything that the Germans have done, and more.

In addition, a vast improvement is being shown in the transmission of electrical energy over long distances by wire. The transmission of electric power has become entirely too much of a factor to be ignored. We started to get economy by using it inside the factories. We then extended the system to cover cities. Today we are using it over big areas. Great development must be expected in this direction.

It remains for the coal industry to decide whether it is going to supply cheap coal to those who translate the latent energy in coal into electrical energy or whether it will itself translate its own coal into electricity and distribute the product. If the latter decision is reached, coal men must own, by cooperation, the trunk lines which transmit the electric power. And, it might be added, the coal men will own trunk lines or the trunk lines will own the coal mines.

This means to say that the coal industry will soon have to decide whether it is going to continue in the quarrying business and allow others to develop the chemical and electrical phases, or whether it will use the quarrying business as a foundation for its own enterprises in these other directions.

The situation is obviously such that coal men must expand into these larger fields. They cannot sell old mines, at a profit, to the electrical companies. The electrical companies can open new mines at less cost. The coal industry on the other hand cannot afford to lose this advantage. Also, the coal industry has a peculiar advantage. It has assets which it can readily capitalize.

Even on the present value of its plants—and conceding no value at all to any plants to be erected—the coal industry has a net worth of \$10,000,000,000. It has a volume of borrowing power in the present industry, it need not worry about the capital needed to expand into the larger fields. Thus, if the coal industry wants to go into the by-product industry, or the electrical industry, it can readily take its present plants to the bank or to the people and raise any quantity of money needed.

The coal industry heretofore has an enviable record in that it goes to America's cheapest power on earth. It was on this cheap power that America won the first place in the industrial world. Low-cost power in future promises to be electrical power. This will be supplied by companies. Whether the coal industry will do it or whether it will merely supply cheap coal to those who do it, must be for the industry to decide. The opportunities for profit seem, however, too obvious to be ignored.

### More Inquiries For Locomotives

After many weeks of comparative little interest in the equipment market inquiries for 80 locomotives with a value of more than \$5,000,000 appeared in the market. The New York Central asked for prices on 50 locomotives, one of the largest orders that have been placed this year, and the Seaboard Air Line made known its desire for 30 new engines.

Railway executives declare that these inquiries are in line with the policy of the railroads to continue to improve the condition of their rolling stock despite the decline in business. It was also pointed out that the condition of the market is such at the present time that the railroads may hope for favorable prices on the orders they have to fill.

Byrne Fuel Co. Is Resumed.

The Byrne Fuel Company is preparing for the resumption of its Virginia mine in the Westmoreland district, which has been idle for more than two months, and this will be followed by the preparation for the reopening of the mines of the company in northern West Virginia.

## Soft Coal Output Gained Slightly Week Ending June 21

But Total Was Below That of the Preceding Week: Average Less Than in 1921; Coke Declining.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The weekly report of the United States Geological Survey states that the production of soft coal in the week ended June 21 gained slightly over the production of the preceding week but failed to equal the output of the week before that, which marked the high point in production since April 1. In the week under review the total output, including mine fuel, local sales, and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 7,218,000 tons, an increase of 66,000 tons over the revised figures for the preceding week. The average daily rate of production of soft coal during recent weeks has been maintained at a level of approximately 1,200,000 tons per day, which is less by about 100,000 tons than the average rate of production during the corresponding part of the year 1921, which was marked by industrial depression. The present rate of soft coal production should not, however, be interpreted as indicating a similar depression, because consumption of coal at present is doubtless greater than it was in 1921, the supply being obtained from the large stocks which had accumulated during the preceding period of heavy production.

The production of soft coal during the first 147 working days of the calendar year 1924 was 216,000,000 net tons. In 1923 it was 207,353,000 tons; in 1922, 187,489,000 and in 1921, 191,355,000 tons.

Beetle coke production, which for several months has steadily declined except for the halt in the first week of June, fell to 129,000 net tons in the week ended June 21. This amount, which is estimated from reports of cars loaded for shipment by the principal carriers, is less than one-third of the amount produced in the corresponding week of 1923.

Cumulative production during 1924 to June was 5,965,000 tons, as against 4,608,000 tons in 1923, 2,085,000 tons in 1922 and 3,538,000 tons in 1921. Production by states, as compared with the corresponding week in 1923, was as follows:

| State                                    | 1923    | 1924    |
|--|---------|---------|
| Pennsylvania and Ohio                    | 33,000  | 324,000 |
| West Virginia                            | 8,000   | 21,000  |
| Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia | 16,000  | 10,000  |
| Virginia                                 | 5,000   | 14,000  |
| Colorado and New Mexico                  | 5,000   | 9,000   |
| Washington and Utah                      | 6,000   | 7,000   |
| U. S. Total                              | 125,000 | 338,000 |

## Knights of Labor Lost Prestige After Entering Politics

In his later years Theodore V. Powderly belonged to a closed chapter, and yet to one of marked prehistory significance. In the lively and hopeful nineties of the last century the Knights of Labor, of which Powderly was general master workman, occupied a position of widespread prominence in the industrial structure and, just before its decline, in the political as well, says the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

It was, indeed, its costly political development with which Powderly in the coal found himself utterly out of sympathy, an attitude which led in 1893 to his resignation after fourteen years of conspicuous leadership.

Anarchism, one of the extreme forms which radicalism took in those days, had disrupted the ranks of his organization, and fading strikes had greatly dampened the enthusiasm of certain classes of members.

After attaining an enrollment of more than 700,000 members throughout the country, the knights fell away until their association dwindled into insignificance. By 1900 it was well on its way to obscurity.

By this time Powderly, as so many apostates of protest, both before and after him, had foregone extremism and had adopted more conventional methods for the realization of some of his consistently held principles. He became affiliated with Republican politics and was a campaign speaker in two presidential election years. McKinley appointed him Commissioner of Immigration, which post he held from 1897 to 1902.

Nowadays the color of Powderly's "radicalism" would not rate as particularly intense. He rose to prominence from humble beginnings—he had been a switchman on the Delaware and Hudson railroad—through a genuine zeal for the betterment of industrial conditions, combined with earnest efforts to improve his own education as a poor Carbonate boy. His few studies, which eventually bore fruit in his admission to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, undoubtedly contributed in time to the tempering of some of his views regarding labor problems.

It is curious to note the character of the Knights of Labor platform when they drifted into politics. It included advocacy of unlimited coinage of silver, compulsory education, equal rights for both sexes, government ownership of telegraphs, telephones and railways and common ownership of land, a strange blend of lost causes, reform principles now generally accepted and modern communism. But the propriety of some of the features of Powderly's own programs is now so favorably recognized that his death removes a figure long since isolated from current streams of contention.

Carriers Must Furnish Cars. Carriers subject to the interstate commerce act are charged with the duty of furnishing cars for transportation traffic originating on their lines. Attorney-Examiner John McChord has held in a proposed report to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the United Collieries and others against the Southern and Interstate Railroad companies of Illinois.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 28, 1924.

| Ovens | In    | Words         | Name of Operator | Address    |
|-------|-------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 152   | ...   | Beatty        | ...              | Greensburg |
| 30    | ...   | Brush Run     | ...              | ...        |
| 150   | ...   | Clare         | ...              | ...        |
| 27    | ...   | Clarke        | ...              | ...        |
| 100   | ...   | Elm Grove     | ...              | ...        |
| 21    | ...   | Ferguson      | ...              | ...        |
| 30    | ...   | Fort Hill     | ...              | ...        |
| 101   | ...   | Gilmore       | ...              | ...        |
| 20    | ...   | Grace         | ...              | ...        |
| 147   | ...   | Humphries     | ...              | ...        |
| 278   | ...   | St. Braddock  | ...              | ...        |
| 310   | ...   | St. Pleasant  | ...              | ...        |
| 27    | ...   | St. Peter     | ...              | ...        |
| 84    | ...   | Nelle         | ...              | ...        |
| 328   | ...   | Oliver No. 1  | ...              | ...        |
| 480   | ...   | Oliver No. 2  | ...              | ...        |
| 100   | ...   | Oliver No. 3  | ...              | ...        |
| 30    | ...   | Oliver No. 4  | ...              | ...        |
| 22    | ...   | Peartree      | ...              | ...        |
| 100   | ...   | R. A. ...     | ...              | ...        |
| 40    | ...   | Thomas        | ...              | ...        |
| 33    | ...   | West Point    | ...              | ...        |
| 3,281 | 317   |               |                  |            |
| 280   | ...   | Adelaide      | ...              | ...        |
| 158   | ...   | Alverson      | ...              | ...        |
| 597   | ...   | Barkeley      | ...              | ...        |
| 300   | ...   | Biller        | ...              | ...        |
| 240   | ...   | Brinkman      | ...              | ...        |
| 200   | ...   | Cammett       | ...              | ...        |
| 301   | ...   | Central       | ...              | ...        |
| 100   | ...   | Collier       | ...              | ...        |
| 400   | ...   | Continental 1 | ...              | ...        |
| 826   | ...   | Continental 2 | ...              | ...        |
| 290   | ...   | Continental 3 | ...              | ...        |
| 400   | ...   | Crawford      | ...              | ...        |
| 388   | ...   | Davidson      | ...              | ...        |
| 230   | ...   | Dorothy       | ...              | ...        |
| 373   | ...   | Huck No. 1    | ...              | ...        |
| 400   | ...   | Huck No. 2    | ...              | ...        |
| 200   | ...   | Huck No. 3    | ...              | ...        |
| 656   | ...   | Hostetter     | ...              | ...        |
| 240   | ...   | Judith        | ...              | ...        |
| 812   | ...   | Kyle          | ...              | ...        |
| 490   | ...   | Lodging 1     | ...              | ...        |
| 502   | ...   | Lodging 2     | ...              | ...        |
| 100   | ...   | Lodging 3     | ...              | ...        |
| 227   | ...   | Lodging 4     | ...              | ...        |
| 350   | ...   | Lodging 5     | ...              | ...        |
| 509   | ...   | Lodging 6     | ...              | ...        |
| 500   | ...   | Lodging 7     | ...              | ...        |
| 190   | ...   | Lodging 8     | ...              | ...        |
| 258   | ...   | Lodging 9     | ...              | ...        |
| 400   | ...   | Lodging 10    | ...              | ...        |
| 433   | ...   | Lodging 11    | ...              | ...        |
| 448   | ...   | Lodging 12    | ...              | ...        |
| 175   | ...   | Lodging 13    | ...              | ...        |
| 130   | ...   | Lodging 14    | ...              | ...        |
| 204   | ...   | Lodging 15    | ...              | ...        |
| 301   | ...   | Lodging 16    | ...              | ...        |
| 464   | ...   | Lodging 17    | ...              | ...        |
| 360   | ...   | Lodging 18    | ...              | ...        |
| 602   | ...   | Lodging 19    | ...              | ...        |
| 300   | ...   | Lodging 20    | ...              | ...        |
| 480   | ...   | Lodging 21    | ...              | ...        |
| 248   | ...   | Lodging 22    | ...              | ...        |
| 1,836 | 3,055 |               |                  |            |

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DAILY CAPACITY 200,000

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|--|------------------|---|

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Specialties—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants, Examination and reports on coal properties, Ventilation, superintendence, plans, estimates, mine and property surveys.

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|--------------------|--|
| Youghiogheny Coal! | Connellsville Coke                             |
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## 602 Age

The United States Pure and Simple  
- with its staff of men and women  
- in a mine - the work was  
- all of last week. A group of  
- miners from the Pennsylvania  
- quarried the bit of  
- coal which was the source  
- of the coal.

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# ANTI-TETANUS SERUM STATIONS FOR THE FOURTH

HARRISBURG, July 1.—Preparations for the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration were completed today when a lot of units of streamers and flags were distributed to health stations in every county of the state by the state health department.

Premature Independence Day celebrations are already taken at an unusually large number of victims that Dr Charles H. Miner health secretary directed that the distribution of the antitoxin for tetanus be made larger than for several preceding years. Health authorities while urging his safe and same variety of celebration nevertheless are preparing for long accident lists that have hitherto marked the Fourth of July celebrations in the counties where the use of fireworks is permitted.

The tetanus antitoxin through the action of the health department is made available to every physician in the hospital in the state. The health stations which have received the tetanus antitoxin supply have been selected with a view to making the preventive serum accessible with the least possible delay to every person in the state. The serum is being distributed free of charge in the hope that it may be utilized to prevent victims of firework accidents from contracting the dread lockjaw.

In sending the antitoxin Dr. Miner issued an appeal to the public to see that the preventative serum is administered soon after the accident. That procedure, he stated, would prevent an ordinary burn from resulting fatally.

Tetanus or lockjaw Dr. Miner stated is a disease which next to rabies is responsible for one of the most terrible deaths which man can die."

Stations where antidoxin can be secured are  
Fayette county—( Roy Hetzels  
Connellsville Williams Pharmacy  
Fayette City, R. C. Springer Union

Westmoreland county — Broadway  
Drug Company Scotland Allen  
Pharmacy Youngwood  
Somerset county—W L Mills  
Rockwood I S Pickering Somerset  
F B Thomas Mversdale Philson  
Collins Meyersdale

## Deaths of Ash And Prestia Boys Held Accidental

Neither the Pennsylvania Railroad Company nor its employees were held responsible for the accident on June 17, 1900, because of the fact that the

the lives of Justin Ash and Florestia Prestia of Connellsville according to the finding of a coroners jury which Thursday heard Coroner S. A. Balz.

bring out the facts surrounding the double death.

It was testified that the engineer of the train tooted the usual warning

some distance from the crossing and that the truck was being driven along the road in such a position that the approaching train could have been seen. However, the driver appeared

Mrs. John Darrall and George


witnesses were Mrs. Louisa Burnworth  
Mrs. Andrew D. Hall and G. R. Jones  
son of Pittsburg, engineer of the  
passenger train

It was most unusual that Leachko remarked to several men, in no way with him noticed the approach of the truck that it would be hit by the train. Leachko testified that the driver

On the July 1901, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Dolan, Mrs. Newcome, Harry White,

Third Daughter Born.  
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daughter in the family.



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**Rail Coal Shipments to  
New England Points**

Shipments of coal to New England  
and Eastern New York during the  
last ended line 21 amounted to  
millions of coal and a fair amount  
of coal forwarded through the port

These figures show increase of 71  
s in 1941 tons coal and 274 cars

KILLED BY STAFF FALL

White of Continental No. 1  
Lacota, 21 years old, of Union

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1934

## THE BOY SCOUT CAMP AND YOU.

The choice of the Boy Scout camp in the Indian Creek Valley as the site for the summer outing of all the troops under the jurisdiction of the Fayette County Scout Council is a wise one.

The location is easy of access and is desirable in all the features tending to insure a successful camp. The water supply is good for both drinking and bathing purposes. There is ample space for sports of all kinds. Fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit are obtainable in the near vicinity of the camp. There is plenty of sunshine to insure sanitary conditions and enough shade to provide relief during the heated hours of the day. The permanent mess hall and other buildings, together with an outfit of tents, form a very necessary part of the equipment. The site is remote from towns and satisfies the longing of Scouts to get into the woods for their outing and affords them opportunities to study nature at first hand.

In all respects the camp is about as close an approach to the ideal as is possible to be found. Through the county council every troop in the county will be given the privilege to occupy this camp for a stated period during the six weeks' camping season. A staff of trained young men will at all times be in charge to see that the camp is kept in proper sanitary condition, to maintain discipline and to supervise the sports and pastimes of the boys. The benefits that will be derived from a camp thus conducted will repay the expense many times over. Under wholesome influences and restraint at all times the best that is in boys will be made manifest and everyone of them will be made stronger in body and better in every way.

Parents ought to appreciate the exceptional advantages this camp will afford to their boys who are enrolled as Scouts. Many of them do not otherwise remain more or less indifferent, otherwise there would have been more general response to the appeal that has been made to raise Conneltsville's quota of \$5,500 in the two-year budget for the maintenance of the county council.

The goal has been almost reached but several hundred dollars need to be added before the required amount has been raised. It is not too late for friends of the boys and those who are interested in having Conneltsville do proportionately as well as Uniontown, Brownsville and other towns, to mail checks direct to Chairman Julian F. Rosenbaum or to Treasurer J. R. McCreath. Keep faith with the boys and help keep the good name of the town your claim as your own! We don't look for much reform as long as sensible people are outnumbered.

Miss Pearl Moore had her hair underlined today.

## AN APPEAL TO PARTY LEADERS.

The second "keynote" speech at the Democratic convention, delivered by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, when he assumed his duties as permanent chairman, served conclusively to confirm the primary object and purpose of the investigation conducted under the direction of the Montana senator to be to provide material for use in the forthcoming campaign.

While the investigation was in progress Senator Walsh and his Democratic co-investigators dealt with a great show of righteous indignation that they had any men, soldier or inferior motive in their quest for information. The public did not, however, accept such details as ringing true, being well aware of the fact that the intent from the very inception of the investigation was to discredit the Republican administration, belittling the efforts of as many Democrats in office as possible and provide a supply of gas bombs, hand grenades, sticky grenades and other ammunition for use in the campaign.

The speech of Senator Walsh makes all this as plain as if he had frankly confessed that such was the object in his mind.

Of the principles of Jeffersonian democracy part of the speech was strictly correct, but in their present day, living after strange gods, fads, fancies, illusions and new doctrines, Democrats who heard the speech delivered and those who read it felt to see the aptness or necessity of the allusion to the "Sage of Monticello."

The other part of the speech resembled in its scope and treatment the keynote of Senator "Pat" Harrison in that it was a bitter arraignment of everythingavoring of association with the Republican party. The speaker devoted most of his time and much of his energy to casting aspersions on President Coolidge and ex-

plaining criticism of every act of commission and omission of the present incumbent of the White House.

Like the speech of "First Keynote" Harrison that of "Second Keynote" Walsh was a partisan harangue—an appeal to passion and prejudice—not an effort to impel men to think more highly of their duties and privileges of citizenship. It contained not a single hint or a helpful suggestion as to how or by what means the cause of good government can be advanced. It was merely an appeal by an adroit disseminator to place fealty to party above loyalty to country.

## THE "KEYNOTE" A STUMP SPEECH.

There can be no more apt or truthful description of Senator "Pat" Harrison's "keynote" speech before the Democratic convention than given by David Lawrence in his letter to The Courier, in which this keen appraiser of things political says:

"Mostly it was an old-fashioned political speech with all sorts of dagger-throwing in the hope of dividing the Republican party."

"No political speech in recent years compares with it either in bitterness of invective or penetrating satire."

These terms define the "keynote" precisely. From start to finish it was a pronouncement of exorcisms over the Republican party and a laudation of everything Democratic. The former was held responsible for all the ills of the body politic and all that is immoral in the political life of the nation. With the same abandon and disregard of the facts of history all that is good, holy, pure, honest, good report, or patriotic was ascribed to the Democratic party.

In all its features it was a typical stump speech such as our grandfathers heard when they were young voters. It was filled with all the bitterness and denunciation with which frenzied orators harangued their partisans in the days when Republicans were referred to as "black abolitionists," to consort with which was esteemed an unpardonable social sin.

It was just such a "keynote" as one, like Senator Harrison, schooled in the Democratic doctrine of "new day" in the South, would be expected to sound. You can search it in vain for the enunciation of any forward-looking policy or plan. It is a strident whine of the "outs" to be accorded the privileges of becoming the "ins." It was an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the keynoter's own party which, with him, has the obsession that all the virtues of good citizenship, loyalty, capacity for government and ability to fill all the offices are nothing short of a divinely ordained birthright of Democrats.

The speech was a plain disavowal by the Democratic party of all its pretensions to progressiveness—heretofore much lauded by those not assaying the role of keynoters. It is a reaffirmation of the Jacksonian principle of "To the victors belong the spoils," and a frank assurance that it is the present purpose of the party to reapply that principle if, by some mischance, the people become so misguided that they return the party to power.

There was not a line or a sentiment in the speech that would convince Republicans that the speaker heard the soft voice of sweet reasonableness coming from Monticello, or the "wisest call from the historic crypts of St. Albans." Rather was it the raucous clamor of the pack which is hungered to disreputation by its disavowment from the public crib.

## N. Y. WORLD'S OPINION OF "MR. DOHNEY'S LAWYER."

To Republican newspapers that refrain from formulating factional strife within the party's ranks, and the policy of which is to deal fairly with boys and help keep the good name of the town your claim as your own! We don't look for much reform as long as sensible people are outnumbered.

Miss Pearl Moore had her hair underlined today.

While the investigation was in progress Senator Walsh and his Democratic co-investigators dealt with a great show of righteous indignation that they had any men, soldier or inferior motive in their quest for information. The public did not, however, accept such details as ringing true, being well aware of the fact that the intent from the very inception of the investigation was to discredit the Republican administration, belittling the efforts of as many Democrats in office as possible and provide a supply of gas bombs, hand grenades, sticky grenades and other ammunition for use in the campaign.

The speech of Senator Walsh makes all this as plain as if he had frankly confessed that such was the object in his mind.

Of the principles of Jeffersonian democracy part of the speech was strictly correct, but in their present day, living after strange gods, fads, fancies, illusions and new doctrines, Democrats who heard the speech delivered and those who read it felt to see the aptness or necessity of the allusion to the "Sage of Monticello."

The other part of the speech resembled in its scope and treatment the keynote of Senator "Pat" Harrison in that it was a bitter arraignment of everythingavoring of association with the Republican party. The speaker devoted most of his time and much of his energy to casting aspersions on President Coolidge and ex-

plaining criticism of every act of commission and omission of the present incumbent of the White House.

Like the speech of "First Keynote" Harrison that of "Second Keynote" Walsh was a partisan harangue—an appeal to passion and prejudice—not an effort to impel men to think more highly of their duties and privileges of citizenship. It contained not a single hint or a helpful suggestion as to how or by what means the cause of good government can be advanced. It was merely an appeal by an adroit disseminator to place fealty to party above loyalty to country.

These terms define the "keynote" precisely. From start to finish it was a pronouncement of exorcisms over the Republican party and a laudation of everything Democratic. The former was held responsible for all the ills of the body politic and all that is immoral in the political life of the nation. With the same abandon and disregard of the facts of history all that is good, holy, pure, honest, good report, or patriotic was ascribed to the Democratic party.

In all its features it was a typical stump speech such as our grandfathers heard when they were young voters. It was filled with all the bitterness and denunciation with which frenzied orators harangued their partisans in the days when Republicans were referred to as "black abolitionists," to consort with which was esteemed an unpardonable social sin.

explain the propriety of an ex-secretary of the treasury accepting large fees to obtain tax refunds from officials who were his own subordinates.

When they have talked enough about the tax cases, they will have to begin talking about the French and Italian coal contracts at a dollar a ton concession.

If they have any breath left to explain, they can then begin talking about Mr. McAdoo and his arrangements with the Ku Klux Klan.

They will remember too that when Mr. McAdoo appeared before the Walsh committee the Republican members of it failed to cross-examine him. They propose to begin doing that if, as they hope, he is nominated.

There may be Democrats who think they can carry a load like that through a campaign and come out victors at the other end. But no politician who looks that record squarely in the eye can doubt that it contains enough ammunition for the Republicans to keep Mr. McAdoo running and on the defensive from July to November. If the delegates at Madison Square Garden think they can overcome a Republican majority of 7,000,000 with a candidate who has to be defended at every turn, they are not the practical men we think they are.

If they do not wish to hamstring the party with victory in sight, they will turn their backs squarely on Mr. Dohney's lawyer.

As proof of the harmony, good will, party spirit and loyalty among Democrats the foregoing will be found useful for reference by Republicans during the course of the campaign. In the event that the World falls in its efforts to defeat the nomination of "Mr. Dohney's lawyer."

## MAKING HISTORY IN THE AIR.

A thrill of pride is experienced by Americans in the successful completion by Lieutenant Maughan of the United States Army of his dawn-to-dusk flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

That he was able to cover the span of 2,670 miles within the limits of a day, and without accident or breakdown, is a triumph of skill in the manipulation of an airplane and proof of the close approach to perfection in mechanical devices for the navigation of the air.

The practical purpose served by the flight is to show the possibilities of the quick mobilization of air forces at remote points in times of emergency, either of war or peace time. It further demonstrates that the air is becoming a more dependable machine.

True, weather conditions were propitious throughout the journey, which contributed to its success. But the nerve, daring and knowledge of a trained pilot were no less important factors in making the completion of the flight a possibility. The event therefore becomes a historic one in the realm of air navigation and brings new glories to the fliers of the Army who have been the most persistent and unflinching pioneers in this field.

## CONVENTION DEMONSTRATIONS.

The demonstrations in the Democratic convention which lasted for one hour when McAdoo's name was placed in nomination and one hour and 20 minutes when Smith's name was presented, show how foolish ordinarily sedate and sensible men can be under certain circumstances.

That hundreds of men would mill around the floor of the convention hall wildly waving flags, yelling, and howling themselves hoarse and making an ear-splitting racket and din, to the accompaniment of bands and noise-making devices of all kinds, is a spectacle to be seen nowhere else than at a very great party convention where there is keen rivalry between candidates and their enthusiastic supporters.

The artificiality of these demonstrations is so apparent that they fool no one more than those who participate in them. The McAdoo and Smith enthusiasts were plainly endurance contests, the promoters of the latter being determined to surpass the record of the former in point of time consumed and the volume and variety of the clamor produced.

In neither case was a single delegate influenced by these wildly insane manifestations to change his support from Smith to McAdoo or the reverse. It is highly probable that, instead of forcing support from these candidates, the rival displays had the effect of making the following of each more determined to stick by their favorite. There have been conventions in which a stampede to a candidate has been started by such a method but in more recent years it has been found that delegates are much less panicky than formerly.

Such methods seem, however, to have become a fixture at the national conventions. Delegates and others in attendance would very likely feel that they had not received their money's worth if this feature were lacking. Americans dearly love excitement and diversion. The convention demonstration supplies this need so completely that it is very likely to be retained by subsequent conventions as a means of giving vent to enthusiasm, both real and manufactured, and to provide the "show" features which, more than the political issues involved, tend to make the quadrennial party gatherings popular.

Apparently by common consent the roster has been supplanted by the buzzard as the emblem of the Democratic party.

It is becoming more and more probable that the Democratic "dark horse" will be a "roly-poly" fellow, instead of a high-powered, streamlined, Coolidge model limousine.

The German "Song of Hate" has nothing on the Democratic "keynote."

The reorganization of the local Council of Republican Women shows that renewed activity by the members of this organization is to be the order during the forthcoming campaign. To that extent the voters of the frontier sex have challenged the men's males to give some evidence of their militant abolitionism.

## Abe Martin



Misses Fawn Lippincott and Tawney Apple are inseparable, as they both hate the same people.

"What's become of the fellow who used to say, 'I haven't done nothing'—I just wear 'em my old clothes'?"

"It's wonderful how many crazy people get by without anybody catching 'em."

"Of all the death rays that bright lights are so sure."

Mr. and Mrs. Laid Bud have moved out of the Adams apartments as the cock-tail shakers kept 'em awake.

"It must be awful to teach the boys when women don't think anything of kissing you."

Artie Small says that when he looks into Miss Tawney Apple's big, blue eyes he feels like an "opinion's" chair.

Justice Dohney has sold his farm and has some of the Democratic convention prepared to stay indefinitely.

## AID IN SECURING BOUNTY.

With the Red Cross, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other agencies cooperating with ex-service men in filing out applications and providing information, the securing of the cash bonus and insurance certificates under the law which was passed over the President's veto ought to proceed without complication or delay.

If the facilities these several organizations have to offer veterans are utilized, and no communications or inquiries are sent direct to the War and Navy departments, the work will proceed with the utmost despatch consistent with the size of the task imposed the authorities in Washington.

Notice has repeatedly been given that no person is authorized under the law to make a charge of any kind for giving assistance in filling out applications or performing other service in behalf of the ex-service men in connection with their bonus or insurance certificates. The intent of the law is to give the maximum of the benefits to the men entitled thereto, not to create a lucrative business for notaries, attorneys or other persons.

When a blank application form is obtained from the agencies by which it is to be filled out, the only thing required is to supply the information necessary to establish the claimant's rights under the law. This information will relate to the service record of the applicant which is already in his possession, or set forth in his honorable discharge.

Although six months will elapse before expiration of the date for filing it might be prudent to take action early, to delay such things until the last minute, creating confusion at Washington. No cash payments of any kind will be made before March 1 next, but if applications are sent in early it will mean that they can be disposed of more expeditiously than if deferred until a few days prior to the expiration of the filing period.

## SCOTTSVILLE'S FOURTH.

So long time having elapsed since a real Fourth of July celebration has been held in this section the demonstration the people of Scottsville are preparing to give next Friday evening is arousing much interest. For several weeks past a well equipped organization has been busy in arranging the features of the celebration with close attention to the details necessary to insure the success of the event.

A varied program has been prepared which will provide amusement, diversion and entertainment for both old and young. The parade will itself be a sort of exhibition of the commercial and industrial resources of the Mill Town and a source of interest and information to the throngs that will gather to witness its passage through the streets.

The comfort and safety of visitors will be very carefully looked after and nothing will be found lacking to make the day pleasant and worthwhile for everybody.

People outside Scottsville ought to be glad of the opportunity to display their neighborly spirit by joining wholeheartedly in making the celebration all that the labor and pains in its planning deserve it to be.

The orators at the Democratic convention could profitably take their cue from the women speakers, both in the matter of abbreviating their speeches and cutting out the bitterness, denunciation and invective.

Sixteen to one in the form of that ratio of candidates promises even more trouble for the Democratic convention than the old issue of that designation.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AS A PARTY HANDICAPPER.

Without mentioning other blunders and indiscretions committed by the Democratic National Convention thus far in the sessions, or the still greater mistakes that with reasonable promptness will be made before adjournment, the delegates forming this riotous assemblage have imposed two handicaps that will alone make party success in November an impossibility.

Despite the encomiums bestowed upon Woodrow Wilson by the host of orators before the convention, his brilliant services to the party were forgotten and the principles and policies he so vigorously enunciated and so earnestly advocated until his powers were made impotent by failing health, were repudiated without the slightest evidence of regret that such action seemed to the repudiator to be either necessary or desirable.

By an almost overwhelming majority Former Secretary of War Baker's amendment to the foreign relations plank of the platform was rejected, thereby placing the convention on record as flatly refusing to reaffirm Wilson's attitude on the League of Nations—which Democrats generally have regarded as a most sacred heritage bequeathed to them by his chief exponent and their greatest leader since Jefferson. By this action the party has been shorn of the prestige given to it by Wilson's uncompromising advocacy on the League of Nations as the fundamental article of modern Democratic faith, and has alienated the sympathy and support of the Wilson element.

In having allowed themselves to be so easily deceived by the Ku Klux Klan, and having engaged in bitter controversy as to the attitude of the convention on the hooded order, the delegates have created a division in the party that will grow wider as the campaign progresses.

The extremely narrow margin by which the majority plank on "religious liberty," which omitted mentioning the Klan by name, was retained in the platform, makes clear and sharp the division in the party on this issue and emphasizes the folly of having treated it seriously. By giving recognition to the Klan as an issue the convention dignified it enormously and beyond all reason served the purposes of the organization more effectively than the most skilled publicity agents could have done.

The Republicans can view with the utmost complacency the results of the action which, instead of leading to advance the interests of other Democratic factions has injured both as Samuel G. Borchers, the noted political writer observes:

"After months of agitation that culminated in the past seven days of ballyhoo, bluff, bigotry, billingsgate and bunk the result was that the Klan triumphed for their immortal principles over the equally eternal principles of the anti-Klanners by a shred of one vote, the situation was sewed 'up' in a bag and the political fortunes of one Calvin Coolidge considerably enhanced."

"First, having lost as they did, the anti-Klan leaders might just as well have lost by a million; second, having won as they did, the Klan leaders might just as well have lost; and third, the thing was a dogfall, and the big loser is the Democratic party."

Between the repudiation of Wilson and the Klan muddle the Democratic convention is proving its adeptness as a handicapper of the party in the forthcoming campaign.

There are going to be so many votes cast for Coolidge that chaos will exist in the ranks of Democracy after November 4.

So many splits are being made in the Democratic convention that the party will resemble nothing so much as a bundle of kindling wood by the time of adjournment.

Now that the Democratic convention has voted in favor of the Klan the next parade ought to be of the delegates in the regalia of the hooded order.

The present being an unusual convention it was to be expected that there would be more bunk than usual in the Democratic platform.

There must have been a turning in a grave when the "Sage" when Lieutenant Maughan whirled into San Francisco, 21 hours after having left New York.

New Yorkers will be happy to provide every facility for the "last ditchers" at the Democratic convention extending themselves for the summer—at so much per entrench, of course.

The simple problem for the Democratic convention is to find a candidate who is both wet and dry, Klan and anti-Klan, pro-labor and pro-capital, a booster of the farmers and an advocate of increased freight rates, and both yes and no on all big public questions.

The Democratic platform builders are twin brothers of the man who got all the wheels except one back into his watch. They can find no place for the Anti-Klan plank.

The Democratic convention orators all seem to be tongue-tied in their pronunciation of the name of Dohney and strangely silent in ascribing to this former "good angel" of the party treasury the surpassing virtues other party celebrities possess to the exclusion of all other citizens.

While the tumult of the McAdoo demonstration was coming in over the White House radio, President Coolidge was taking a nap in his armchair. This incident ought to stir "Pat" Harrison to a new "keynote" about "the sphinx of the White House."

If all the Democrats who have been named are nominated there's going to be death of government.

## The Iron and Steel Situation

The Iron Age gives the following weekly summary of the iron and steel trade:

Another week has passed without signs of improvement in demand for steel or in the operation of rolling mills. In the Pittsburgh and related districts a further decline is indicated in both respects, while at Chicago reports agree that production is less. The general average for active steel capacity about Pittsburgh is 40 per cent, with Youngstown and Johnstown mills nearer 20 per cent. For the country the average is under 45 per cent.

The conditions of recent weeks are repeated in that pig iron is fairly active, though now in western markets more than in the east, and with prices yielding further—and at the same time buyers of finished products show less need of steel. In this connection further curtailment in consuming industries has made it plain that stock replenishment will be for some time on a scale well below what was the rule in the first quarter of the year.

With the trade shaping its plans for a period of summer quiet, there is less disposition to press the issue. As to price, concessions are expected and are made on exceptional tonnages, but on the general run the larger producers are stocking fairly close to the schedules represented in business now on their books.

A sale of 16,000 tons of line pipe for a southern field is the most substantial development in the oil industry. The jobbing pipe trade is dragging, however, as large stocks accumulated for spring work are yet to be moved.

After weeks of quietness in railroad equipment, there are inquiries of 1,000 additional cars for Missouri Pacific subsidiary, 5,500 cars for Mexico and 40 locomotives for the New York Central.

A semblance of buoyancy in the structural steel field is due to the appearance of 50,000 tons of inquiries following 55,000 tons last week. Bookings, at 30,000 tons, including 18,300 tons for oil tank work were the largest in nine weeks, for which the average has been 20,000 tons.

Railroad specifications for rails and track supplies continue quiet below expectations and indicate that track work is not proceeding at a normal rate. In spite of the promise of some months ago that 1934 would be a great track year even though as to equipment it would fall below 1923.

The pig iron buying by large interests in the past two weeks has extended into other districts, continued price decline suggesting a close approach to low point. At Chicago fully 75,000 tons has been sold for the third quarter at \$1 a ton under last week's market. Pittsburgh and Cleveland also have had more active markets, with a decline of five a ton. The important development at Pittsburgh was the willingness of some furnaces to sell at low level for delivery to the end of the year. In the east the principal sale was 15,000 tons of pipe iron.

The Iron Age pig iron composite price has fallen to \$20.13 per ton, the lowest in 16 months. The finished steel composite price is now 2.50 cents per pound, the lowest in 16 months.

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## Looking Backward

Notes of the Past Consented from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1934.

The coke trade is dull and prospects for improvement are poor. Twenty-five per cent of the ovens controlled by the pool have been blown out to curtail production.

Major James H. Gray is preparing to build a roller skating rink. Zachariah Connell from his eminence on top of the school building, looks 40 years younger because of a fresh coat of paint.









When sizing up a baseball club  
Don't overlook this thing—  
The busher looks a budding star

